Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LEVINE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1866.

TRUE DEMOCRACY!

ELOQUENT EXTRACTS.

A meeting of the True and Tried Democracy, was held in the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1866. That firm and reliable Democrat, Col. JOSEPH W. TATE, was unanimously chosen President of the meeting. After several able and eloquent addresses had been delivered, on motion of Hon. BENJ. F. MEYERS, Editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, and present Democratic candidate for Senator in this District, Col. TATE was called upon to address the meeting. The Colonel responded in his usual able and eloquent manner. After the discussing the issues of the day the Colonel eloquently exclaimed:

"I believe that Providence had a hand in the removal of Abraham Lincoln. I believe that the name of J. Wilkes Booth will live; that he laid down his life for his country, like Winklereid. Switzerland had her Winklereid and her Wm. Tell; Scotland had her Robert Bruce, and America her Booth. THE TIME IS COMING WHEN THERE WILL BE A MONUMENT ERECTED TO BOOTH, HIGHER THAN THE SPIRE OF LINCOLN, who sleeps beneath the sod of Illinois."

"I am one of those men of another country, who wear on their Coat of Arms the HAND and the DAGGER."

The Colonel countinued at some length in the same eloquent and patriotic strain, uttering only sentiments of a truly Democratic character, and retired in the midst of great applause.

In the Bedford *Gazette* of Jan. 1861, O. E. SHANNON, Esq., Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, in a card published over his own signature, in speaking of a debate in the Bedford Lyceum, uttered the following patriotic and truly Democratic sentiments:

"I distinctly said, however, that I would not fight at all in such an unnatural war—that I was like some of my Republican friends, I would prefer staying at home; but, IF I WERE COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER, I HOPED IT WOULD BE WHEN THE MUZZLE OF MY GUN WAS POINTED NORTH."

Speaking of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, B. F. Meyers said:

"Congress is, truly, already insane. The conduct of that body would have made a Secessionist of Job, if he had been a slaveholder."—*Gazette*, April 18, 1862.

Speaking of the Draft he said:

"But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic submission. Let it not be expected that Pennsylvania will again uncomplainingly respond to a similar call for conscripts. The people of this State have given their last man to this bloody, though utopian crusade, and until the President and Congress revoke their abolition programme, a demand from them for more troops from this State will be worse than useless."—*Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1863.

On the same subject Meyers said:

"We say to Congress stay your encroaching hand, lest you wake the sleeping lion of Pennsylvania's pride! We say to the President, make not a Dionysius of yourself, for there are yet Damons among the people of the North, who will dare to resist any usurper."—*Bedford Gazette*, Feb. 27, 1863.

In speaking of the Provost Marshall Myers said:

"When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the Conscription, we shall look with some anxiety and more curiosity for the name of the wretch who will not scruple to disgrace himself, and the community in which he lives, by accepting this odious office. *Let that man, whoever he may be, make up his mind that he can not live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death.*"—*Gazette*, March 13, 1863.

In the speech of Heister Clymer at Uniontown, as reported for the Pittsburgh *Post*, the Democratic Organ of Alleghany county, Pa., we find the following passage:

"By the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson became President of the United States. If, under his administration, harmony should come again to the land, who will not see in THE AUSPICIOUS EVENT the spirit of God moving over the troubled waters."

"I AM GLAD OF IT."

In his speech at Niagra Falls, President Johnson said:

"I have always had an exalted idea of the position of Senator; but notwithstanding I was placed upon the ticket for the Vice Presidency, I am free to say that I did not seek the place. But friends of the country, friends that were personal to me, were anxious that I should be on the ticket. I was placed there. I accepted it; the race was run, the victory was obtained, and I was made Vice President of the United States. Can't you see the graduation comes along regularly? And, then by the Constitution of the country, I have been made President. *I am glad of it.*"

THE DESERTER LAW.

We would call especial attention to the following provisions of the Disfranchising act which Sheriffs are required to publish in their Election Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted, etc.*, THAT IN ALL ELECTIONS HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR THE JUDGE OR INSPECTORS OF ANY SUCH ELECTION TO RECEIVE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS, FROM ANY PERSON OR PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1ST SECTION OF SAID ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH THIRD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY SUCH PERSON TO OFFER TO VOTE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 2. THAT IF ANY SUCH JUDGE AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, OR ANY ONE OF THEM, SHALL RECEIVE, OR CONSENT TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY SUCH DISQUALIFIED PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, HE SHALL FOR EACH OFFENSE BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAIL OF THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

SEC. 3. THAT ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, SHALL, AT ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, VOTE OR TENDER TO THE OFFICERS THEREOF, AND OFFER TO VOTE, A BALLOT OR BALLOTS, ANY PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION THEREOF, IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE, BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 4. THAT IF ANY PERSON SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS ACT, IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

IF THERE IS A SOLDIER FEELS DISPOSED TO VOTE FOR MR. SHANNON LET HIM LOOK AT THIS PICTURE!

"I DISTINCTLY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT I WOULD NOT FIGHT AT ALL IN SUCH AN UNNATURAL WAR—THAT I WAS LIKE SOME OF MY "REPUBLICAN FRIENDS I WOULD PREFER STAYING AT HOME, BUT IF I WERE COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER I HOPED IT WOULD BE WHEN THE MUZZLE OF MY GUN WAS POINTED NORTH."

These are Mr. Shannon's very words. How fortunate it was for you, soldier, that Mr. Shannon was not "COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER," or you might have received the contents of his gun. He claimed to be consistent while the war lasted and he refused to contribute a dollar to the support of those who were left destitute by their husbands and fathers entering the service. It is your time now, soldier?

SEND IN THE ELECTION RETURNS!

Lest our paper next week should not reach all the districts in the county before election day, we would take this opportunity to urge our friends to make all the necessary arrangements to forward the election returns immediately after the result is known. The vote for Governor and Congress will be the most important and the most sought after; it would be advisable, however, to send full returns in all cases. Those districts lying contiguous to Bedford will send their returns directly to the Chairman of the County Committee, while Bloody Run, West Providence, Monroe and East Providence had better report to J. B. Williams, at Bloody Run; and those of Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Hopewell, Broad Top, Liberty and Coal-dale, to C. W. Ashom, Esq., at Hopewell. These gentlemen will telegraph them to Bedford. By this arrangement we can know the result of the entire county, with a few exceptions, before eleven o'clock on election night. Special arrangements should be made to get in the vote of Southampton and Londonderry. Give us the returns as full as possible and at the earliest moment.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

Remember that the Republican Legislature last winter abolished the State tax on Real estate, but that through the bad management of Democratic Commissioners Bedford county owes the State nearly **$20,000** and the people of this county are still oppressed with a burdensome State tax.

Remember that the quickest way to pay off this Copperhead legacy, is to put at least one good Republican into the Board of Commissioners, which you can do by voting for Samuel Shaffer, who will see that the hard earned money of the tax-payers is not squandered in pensioning petty officers, but appropriated to the speedy payment of the county debt.

LOOK OUT FOR DESERTERS!

The Disfranchising act will be found on page 1107 of the Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania for the year, 1866. Every Justice of the Peace is entitled to a copy of these laws, and we would advise them to send to the Prothonotary and secure the copy to which they are entitled and furnish their respective election Boards with it on the day of the election. Let this matter be attended to promptly.

[*From the American Republican.*]

AN APPEAL.

BY H. M. C.

Sons of freedom, boys in blue,
Ye of honest hearts and true,
What do you propose to do?

Turn your backs to Uncle Sam?
Join the Copper-Johnson clan?
Thus strike hands with the rebel clan?

Are you indeed prepared to say
To traitors on election day,
"Come, again resume your sway?"

"You were right, and we were wrong.
Freedom falsely led us on—
Love for the old flag was strong.

"We'll not submit to loyal rule,
But to ye of Calhoun's school,
Take us, we will be your tool.

"The four years' war was all a joke,
To-day we wear again your yoke;
Thus we have through the ballot spoke."

Sons of freedom, boys in blue,
Have ye honest hearts and true,
And can you such a course pursue?

No! such doubts of you are wrong,
You will not join the traitor throng,
Your love for the old Flag is strong.

They have trailed it 'neath their feet,
Think of 'Orleans' bloody street,
Such the rulers you would greet.

Think of your comrades starving cry,
While in prisons they did lie,
Was it for naught they had to die?

Hear ye not that mournful strain,
From the trenches of the slain?
"Has your blood been shed in vain?"

Sons of Freedom, boys of right,
Another battle you must fight,
Let all traitors feel your might.

At the ballot make them feel
You rule it as with steel,
And still the same with rebels deal.

Sons of Freedom, boys in blue,
Loyal hearts look up to you;
God reward ye as ye do.

ADDRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE,
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Fellow-Citizens: Very grave differences having arisen between your immediate Representatvies in Congress and the President who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative.

We shall avoid the use of hard words. Of these, there have already been too many. And, that the matters in issue may be brought within the narrowest compass, let us first eliminate from the controversy all that has already been settled or has never been in dispute.

The republic has been desperately assailed from within, and its very existence seriously imperilled. Thirteen States were claimed as having withdrawn from the Union, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress meeting at Richmond. Ten of those States were, for a time, wholly in the power of a hostile confederacy; the other three partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formidably invaded by rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles Through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife, the hosts of the rebel confederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of that confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the republic, and exciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her commerce. By State authority, and in the perverted names of patriotism and loyalty; hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into rebel armies and made to fight desperately for our national disruption and ruin. And though, by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, it did not succumb until it had caused the destruction of more than half a million of precious human lives, not to speak of property to the value of at least five billions of dollars.

At length the rebel armies surrendered and the rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished. What then?

The claim of the insurgents that they either now reacquired or had never forfeited their constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after the rebellion was no more, appointed provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the assumption that the rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the people under its sway of all civil government, and who required the assembling of a "convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution of said State." It was President Johnson who, so late as October last—when all shadow of overt-resistance to the Union had long since disappeared—insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her ordinance of secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to carry on the rebellion." It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any legislature chosen under the rebellion which should assume power to make laws after the rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquiries as to the probability of representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either house, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterward. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, that

"If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250 and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary

If, then there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guarantees of those which plunged madly into secession and rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonistic parties to that contest, since their record places them on the same side.

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guaranties against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guaranties is plainly incontestible. Whether it take the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be settled by treaty, the ratification of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case, that countenances an Executive monopoly of this power.

What then, is the ground of complaint against Congress?

Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating. Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction.

Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislature of several States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the priviliges she forfeited by rebellion, including representation in either House in Congress. And the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable, or even humiliating? They are in substance these:

I. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens evermore; and no State shall have power to contravene this most righteous and necessay provision.

II. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by and based upon its enfranchised population. If any State shall choose, for no crime, to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political power in the Union.

III. He who has once held office on the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has nevertheless foresworn himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

IV. The National debt shall be in nowise repudiated or invalidated; and no debt incurred in support of the rebellion shall ever be assumed or paid by any State; nor shall payment be made for the the loss or emancipation of any slave.

V. Congress shall have power to enforce these guaranties by appropriate legislation.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the conditions of reconstruction proposed by Congress and already accepted by the loyal Legislature of Tennessee. Are they harsh or degrading? Do you discern therein a disposition to trample on the prostrate, or push an advantage to the uttermost? Do they embody aught of vengeance, or any confiscation but that of slavery? We solicit your candid, impartial judgment.

What is intended by the third section is simply to give loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their generals are governors and members elect of Congress; their colonels and majors fill the legislatures and officiate as sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home rebels have little chance in competition with those who thought to subvert the Union. When this rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—prescribing that the Union public debt shall be promptly met, but that of the rebel confederacy never—is seriously contested.

There remains, then, but the second section, which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its constitution fit depositories of such power. In other words: A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised, shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States.

We do not purpose to argue the justice of this provision. As well argue the shape of a cube or the correctness of the multiplication table. He who does not feel that this is simply and mildly just would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to convince him. That there are those among us who would not have it ratified, sadly demonstrates that the good work of emancipation is not yet complete.

"But," say some, "this section is designed to coerce the South into according suffrage to her blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, "If you persistently restrict all your power to your 300,000 whites, we must insist that these no longer balance in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 northern white freemen, but only 300,000. If you keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing.

Fellow-citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections; we entreat your earnest, constant heed to the grave questions now at issue. If those who wantonly plunged the Union into civil war shall be allowed by you to dictate the terms of reconstruction, you will have heedlessly sown the bitter seed of future rebellions and bloody strife. Already, you are threatened with a recognition by the President of a sham Congress, made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism—a Congress condemned from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily, the people by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal representatives, are rendering its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelity wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the people, and even of the Federal office-holders, have stood fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the Executive, though most unscrupulously wielded against those to whose votes he owes it, has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its enjoyment. Not one of the twenty-two States which voted to re-elect Abraham Lincoln has given in its adhesion to the President's policy; while New-Jersey—the only free State that voted against him—has added herself to their number.

Our great war has taught impressively the peril of injustice; and the lesson has sunk deep into millions of hearts. The American people, chastened by suffering, are wiser and nobler than they were, with a quicker and more open ear for every generous suggestion. The fearful lessons of Memphis and New Orleans have not been lost on them, as is proved by the result of the recent elections in Vermont and Maine. We cherish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa first, then New-York, New-Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota will do likewise, and that a true restoration, a genuine, abiding peace, will thus be secured to our country—a peace that will endure, because based on the everlasting foundations of humanity, justice and freedom. Yours,

MARCUS L. WARD, New Jersey, Chairman.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Indiana, Secretary.
HORACE GREELY, New York,
S. A. PURVIANCE, Pennsylvania,
WILLIAM CLAFFLIN, Massachusetts,
N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware,
H. W. HOFFMAN, Maryland,
H. H. STARKWEATHER, Connecticut,
R. B. COWAN, Ohio,
JOHN B. CLARKE, New Hampshire,
SAMUEL F. BUSSEY, Maine,
ABRAHAM B. GARDNER, Vermont,
J. S. FOWLER, Tennessee,
BURTON C. COOK, Illinois,
MARSH GIDDINGS, Michigan,
D. P. STUBBS, Iowa,
A. W. CAMPBELL, West Virginia,
A. JUDD, Wisconsin,
D. R. GOODLOE, North Carolina,
S. M. BOYD, Missouri,
W. S. CORNING, Virginia,
THOMAS SIMPSON, Minnesota,
C. L. ROBINSON, Florida,
NEWTON EDMUNDS, Dakota.

A BLUNDERBUSS.

The Johnson party, having picked up every badly beaten man in the country, from Dick Taylor to Vallandigham, and gathered in all the fag-ends of all the beaten and extinct political parties, started out with flying colors to sweep the country. By adding up no end of ciphers, with the great I of Mr. Johnson at the head, it was hoped that a pretty large positive quantity would be procured. It turns out that Johnson is a negative quantity. The party of all the failures has a still greater failure to lead it. And the results thus far have been very unsatisfactory.

The concern was launched with good news from Colorado. It was a "symptom." Not a large thing at all, but hailed by all the failures with excusable enthusiasm—it was so long since they had heard of a victory! Mr. Able piously telegraphed, "Glory to God!" Other pious men drank much whisky. The first victory of the long anticipated series was duly "wet." But subsequent intelligence that it was not a victory, at all, but a very ugly defeat, slightly moderated their transports. Then came a grand victory in Kentucky—a real victory, and a very large one. Who can blame the poor creatures for their ecstatic felicity? Victories were so new to them! Like starving men they rushed at the inviting dish, devoured it, and were happy. But it will not do for starving people to eat too much at once. In Kentucky Johdson had too much victory. Forty thousand majority for Jeff. Davis in a Southern State did not set well on the stomachs of Northern Johnsonists, and bad pains have followed, with many remorseful glances at the empty plate. Kentucky was worse than a defeat.

Then came another victory of the same sort—the victory in New Orleans. It was an overwhelming triumph of "my policy." Radicals were served just right, for once, was the first jubilant ejaculation of every Johnsonite. But a moment's reflection, and the cry of horror that went up from the whole North, satisfied them that they had punished things too fast. The people were not prepared for so much of a Johnson victory as that! And ever since, by suppression or mutilation of dispatches, and by no end of lying, they have been trying to escape the consequences.

"We will make an Imperial tour through the provinces," they said. Let the Sovereign show himself, and appeal to the devotion and personal attachment of his subjects! Let the papers be full of his triumphal progress! Let immense enthusiasm be created by taking Grant and Farragut along, as a bad circus often provides itself with an elephant and hippopotamus, to draw a crowd. Let the cheers, and the throngs, and the enthusiasm, be appropriated to His Highness and to "my policy." The experiment promised well.

But it has not resulted well at all. The sight of his Excellency has not impressed people with any very stunning affection for his person. Perhaps being called traitors has cooled the ardor of the people. Perhaps they feel ashamed that they ever voted for so ignorant and vulgar a man for anything. But, somehow, the reception has been chilling, and the Humble Individual, losing his temper, has proved himself a near relation of Mrs. Partington's friend who "never opened his mouth but he put his foot in it." His speeches—well, no defeats that these veterans in defeat have experienced have ever hurt them so much as Johnson's "victories" in vulgarism over the street mobs of the North. His progress has been the disaster of disasters—enough to kill a dozen parties.

Then the fall elections begin. "Johnson may be failure, but are there not the offices and the Conservative Republicans, and the "grand reaction?" Let us hope for gains in Vermont and for at least one member of Congress from Maine! Vermont thunders out a tremendous gain *for the other side.* Discouraged Johnsonism concludes that there were not removals enough in Vermont, and plies the power of patronage vigorously in Maine, and especially in the First District. Fancy the feelings of these veterans in disaster at the news from that State. A Republican victory again, larger than ever. A Radical gain of two thousand in the First District, where the "reaction" was greatest! The party of all the failures begins to suspect that by getting together all the beaten men in the country they have not "changed sides" to him only make the disaster greater. Johnson, they discover, is a and the vista of crushing defeats in store absolute and utter annihilation in November.

"My policy" is an old fashioned blunderbuss. It kicks frightfully. The heavier you load it, the more horrible the recoil. It is not dangerous to anybody but the holder, but with such a desperate charge of powder as Johnson puts in, the thing knocks him over at every discharge.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Rain Storm in the West—Resumption of Railway Travel—A Portion of Dayton submerged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20—With the exception of slight showers, this afternoon, the rain has ceased. There are indications, however, of more rain. It is estimated that twenty million bushels of corn have been destroyed by the freshet in the Miami bottoms.

Reports from the northwest represent the flood as general, with immense destruction of property. It will require four or five weeks to repair the Ohio and Mississippi bridge across the big Miami. In the mean time connection is made with Lawrenceburg by boats.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says: The Bellefontaine and Reno and Indianapolis are the only roads that have been running trains regularly from that city. The Jeffersonville railroad bridge, four miles south of Indianapolis, is washed away, and it is reported that the track at Edinburg and Columbus Indiana, is submerged. The Columbus and and Indianapolis road is badly damaged. Four bridges are washed away between Indianapolis and Richmond. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis road is not so badly damaged. The regular St. Louis train went out on this road to-day. The Lafayette road lost one bridge, but trains go through by transferring passengers. There have been no trains over the Cincinnati road since Tuesday. Heavy rains fell fast last night and this morning. The prospects are more favorable now, with indications of clearing up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The corn crop in the low lands along the rivers and streams in this section is greatly damaged by the flood. Trains on all railroads entering here will run regularly to-morrow, except the Indiana Central and Louisville. Both the latter suffered severely, and it will be several days before communication will be fully established. The weather is clearing up.

CINCINNATI, Sept 21.—Railroad communication is somewhat improving. All trains on the Little Miami came in on time this morning. The Marietta and Cincinnati road is also in running order. The Cincinnatti, Hamilton and Dayton, and Atlantic and Great Western, are in operation to Hamilton, several hundred feet of embankment being washed away at that place.

The Ohio river here is about twenty-eight feet and still rising.

A dispatch from Dayton says that at five o'clock, on Wednesday, the canal bank broke at the mouth of Mad river, the water sweeping away frame houses, shops, great piles of lumber, and other property. The water rushed through St. Clair, Jefferson and Ludlow streets, submerging part of the main business portion of the town, and reaching the first floors of many dwellings and stores. The back water encroached on the southern part of the city, and at midnight, on Wednesday, the greater portion was under water in some places four feet deep. The whole country in the neighborhood has been devastated. The loss of standing corn, fences and stores enormous. There is no railroad connected anywhere from Dayton except by the Little Miami route via Xenia.

The Louisville *Democrat* of yesterday says: The rain on Tuesday night poured down in perfect volumes, and the whole city was thoroughly submerged, causing great damage to the city. Telegraph communication has been considerably interrupted, but connections are maintained with the principa points of the country.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

ONE DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY.

One of the first duties of the American citizen, is that of voting. The voice of the people as expressed by the majority at the ballot box is the law of the land. It is at the ballot box that we declare who shall make our laws and upon what measures or principles they shall be founded. How important then that every man who has an opinion, (and every man should have one,) on the great questions at issue, should go to the polls and give expression to it, and cast the weight of his ballot as well as his personal influence in favor of the enactment and administration of such laws as seem to him most likely to be conducive to the public welfare. We are in the midst of a fearful crisis. The President attempting to usurp the legislative powers of Congress has placed himself in direct antagonism to the representatives of the people and is unscrupulously and unblushingly prostituting all the power and patronage of the Government in his control to corruption and bribery for the purpose of defeating the will of the loyal masses.' He and his satellites boldly declare that no Constitutional amendment nor any legislation affecting the lately rebellious States shall be passed without the participation and consent of those States. Thus for the first time in the history of this or any other nation, it is proposed to make conquered rebels the arbiters of their own punishment. When was it ever before proposed to place a criminal in the jury box or on the judge's stand to try his own case? Yet this is what President Johnson and his supporters propose to do in disposing of the question of reconstruction. But this is not all. The principles laid down in the platform of the address of the 14th of August Convention, would invalidate every act of Congress since the withdrawal of the Southern members in 1861. If such a policy is sanctioned by the people, our national currency will be made worthless, our Government bonds mere waste paper, the glorious emancipation act null and void and our gallant soldiers, maimed and crippled in defence of the national life, will be made beggars while the widows and orphans of our sainted dead will be cast upon the mercy of an uncharitable world.

Yet to such a policy the President is not only fully committed, but has himself openly declared that unless it is adopted we will have another civil war. This threat is also incorporated into the Philadelphia address and has been frequently repeated by his followers and the newspapers of the party in all parts of the country. They have further declared that nothing but an overwhelming majority against them in the coming election can deter them from inaugurating another civil war not in the Southern States but in our midst, in our own homes for the purpose of accomplishing their diabolical aims. How much easier to give one day to the country in peaceful attendance at the polls, than to give years of time, millions of money and thousands of precious lives to putting down a new rebellion. Let every loyal man then on next Tuesday leaving everything else for the day, go to the polls and not only vote the whole Union ticket himself but exert himself to the utmost to have every Union man in his district do the same. Let every man remember that on the decision of the people at the ballot box on Tuesday next may depend not only the value of every dollar of National currency or bonds he possesses, not only the legality and binding force of all acts of Congress since 1861, but the question of peace or war; and that his vote on the side of loyalty and peace, may save his country from the devastation and blood-shed of another civil war. In view then of this fearful contingency let every man come forth and do his whole duty. Let every man be at his post and all will be well. If we let the golden moment of opportunity pass unimproved, before the people are again called upon to express their sentiments at the ballot box, a traitorous Presidential usurper may plunge us into another civil war more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged, and the result of which no human being can foretell. To work then while time and opportunity are given and the people on next Tuesday will declare, that loyal men alone shall rule the country, by such an overwhelming majority as will make the President and his fellow-conspirators shrink in terror from the very contemplation of their nefarious schemes, and secure to the country for all future time Peace, Union and Prosperity.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

The disclosure of the real sentiments of the leaders of the Copperhead party, in regard to the act that has rendered so infamous the name and memory of the GREAT ASSASSIN, which was made by the President of a Democratic meeting in this Borough, on the evening of Saturday, the 22d of September last, may well awaken serious apprehension, for the future of this country, if that party should succeed at the coming elections. We will then discover that what was uttered by Col. Tate, on that occasion, will be a common sentiment with every foe of the Republican party, although they would now have us believe that this most scandalous and traitorous declaration was but the expression of the opinions of a single individual. We remember the exclamations that escaped the lips of bitter partisans that, but a short time before, they had denounced him in their public resolutions and speeches, and in the press, as a tyrant and usurper, and thus incited the enthusiast Booth to the perpetration of this horrid crime. Should the time ever unfortunately come, when this party shall obtain complete control of the General and State Governments, we may expect to hear Booth applauded as another Brutus that had rid his country of a tyrant and find his words, "*sic semper tyrannis*," as he leaped upon the stage after firing the fatal bullet, emblazoned upon all their badges and banners. Even now Col. Tate is not alone in speaking out on this subject. The last number of the "Old Guard," a copperhead magazine published in the city of New York, and which has a number of subscribers in this Borough, in its editorial table contains a paragraph, worse, if possible, even than the utterances of this accredited leader of the Democratic party in Bedford. Can we be wrong, with such evidence before us, in ascribing these nefarious sentiments to the leaders of the party?

NOT THE ONLY ONE.

The Copperheads are making a great ado about Col. Tate's innocent blunder, in blurting out in an unguarded moment his honest admiration of the assassin Booth. Their disapproval is not because of the sentiment expressed, but because of the damage the enunciation of their true sentiments will do the party. As an evidence of this we cite the following from the La Crosse *Democrat*, (Brick Pomeroy, editor) published a few months before the assassination of the lamented Lincoln:

"IF LINCOLN IS ELECTED FOR ANOTHER FOUR YEARS, WE TRUST SOME BOLD HAND WILL PIERCE HIS HEART WITH A DAGGER POINT FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD."

Was Pomeroy ostracised by the Copperheads as they profess to wish to do with Col. Tate? By no means, instead of suffering political ostracism his diatribes have frequently adorned the columns not only of the *Gazette* but of nearly all the Copperhead papers, and Pomeroy himself was recently invited by the Copperhead State Central Committee of Indiana to canvass the State for the Johnson party. Col. Tate spoke the sentiments (not of true Democrats) but of a large portion of the Copperhead party throughout the country and prudential considerations alone prevent the party leaders and their organ from endorsing them.

A NEW REBELLION.

By reference to our news columns it will be seen that the rebels of Texas, reconstructed after the "My Policy" style, have commenced a new rebellion. This comes a little sooner than Andy Johnson and his followers intended when they made their threats. But it comes none too soon to warn all lovers of peace and union, all loyal men of what is in store for us as a nation if the President's reconstruction policy is not promptly and sternly rebuked by the people. Remember that on Tuesday next will decide whether loyal men are to rule the country in peace as proposed by Congress, or whether a Presidential traitor shall be permitted by a new rebellion to place rebels and traitors in authority over us.

A Few Things to be Remembered

We desire to keep a few facts relative to the status of the Copperhead party in this county before the people. We would have the people

REMEMBER, that the leaders, one and all, ardently sympathized with the traitorous rebels, and that they now plead for those in the custody of the United States with all the earnestness of their souls.

REMEMBER, that the stars and stripes, the emblem of our nationality, was scoffed at by them, torn from appropriate places, and supplanted by the "red white and red," the emblems of organized treason.

REMEMBER, that the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and blue," &c., were forced to give way to the favorite airs of the rebels. Yes, who does not remember how night was made hideous by the singing of "Maryland, my Maryland," "The Bonny Blue Flag," &c.?

REMEMBER, that hundreds of pistols and other deadly weapons were imported into Bedford county, and carried by the members of this same party, to shoot Union men for no other reason than that they were in favor of suppressing armed treason.

REMEMBER, that the barns of Union men were burned, their lives threatened and their families intimidated because they asked the Government to assert the supremacy of the laws, and were willing to give to it their assistance.

REMEMBER, that Churches and school houses were burned because men who loved their country, met there to worship God.

REMEMBER, that enrolling officers were shot at, and narrowly escaped with their lives because they undertook to enforce a national edict.

REMEMBER, that no less than 600 of this party refused to report when drafted, and skedaddled to the mountains, skulked away in caves or fled to Canada.

REMEMBER, that every barn-burner who, in the deep darkness of the night stole up to and applied the torch to the property of Union men, is a rabid Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that the heathenish incendiary who under cover of darkness, prompted by the spirit of the devil, stealthily kindled the fire which consumed the house of God, if living to-day, is a traitor and a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every deserter who fled to Canada to enjoy the protection of a foreign Government, is and ought to be a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skedaddler who secreted himself for months in the "pine clad hills" of the old Keystone State is to-day a living, breathing, blathering Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skulker who found his way to the caves of our rugged mountains, with loads of weapons, who threatened death and destruction on all hands, and then ran away from his shadow, is a blatant Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that ministers of the gospel were reviled, condemned and persecuted because they prayed for the preservation of

party in a body voted to exclude the soldier
from the right of suffrage, and that they kicked men out of the party, who had the manliness to disobey the order of the leaders and vote the soldiers this privilege.

REMEMBER, that every man who has desired the success of the rebellion, who aided, abetted and countenanced it in any manner, shape or form is a Copperhead leader to the extent of his intelligence.

REMEMBER, that those who secretly met for the purpose of organizing resistence to the draft in Napier and St. Clair townships are to-day, true to their instincts, in the Copperhead ranks.

REMEMBER, that under the administration of this party the Poor House of Bedford county, which ought to be a decent asylum for the aged and infirm, has become a bye-word and a reproach.

REMEMBER, that the men who are now flattering the soldier, wore, during his absence in the army, the Copperhead badge, the emblem of sympathy and treason. The *Gazette* under date of May 8, 1863, says: "*We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,—a head of liberty, cut out of a copper cent. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please.*"

REMEMBER, that the individual who identifies himself with the Copperhead organization is as much responsible for the party as if he were a principal actor.

SOLDIERS WILL REMEMBER, that if they vote the Copperhead ticket, they will stand side by side, with the distinguished parties whose record we have above enumerated. Oh soldiers, can you mix with such an array of treachery and traitors.

THE SHERIFF PROSECUTED

Election Officers who disregard the law to be similarly treated—A change of venue to be secured and the trial to be transferred to some other County.

The Copperhead Sheriff of Bedford county has refused to insert the preamble and four sections of the Disfranchising act, enjoined by the same act to be published in the Sheriff's Proclamation for the holding of a General Election, and he has been very properly prosecuted for it. The same penalty will be visited upon every election officer who violates the law, and we have no hesitation in saying that the next Legislature will be very strongly Republican, to which we will make successful application for a change of venue and the trial shall be transferred to some county where Copperhead jurors will not be on hand to save their friends.

COUNTERFEIT TICKETS.

We have had handed to us a great bundle of counterfeit Republican tickets with the name of Mr. Shannon instead of J. W. Lingenfelter. This is only one of Mr. Shannon's small jokes, but we consider it a disreputable business. However, Mr. Shannon's chances are so low down in the scale that nothing but fraud can elect him. Beware of counterfeit tickets! Examine every ticket thoroughly before it is voted, and see that the name of every candidate on the Republican ticket from Governor down to Auditor is upon it.

CLYMER'S RECORD.

The record of Heister Clymer and his claims to the suffrages of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, as gathered from his political acts and associations may be set down as follows:

He declared there was no Constitutional right to coerce a State.

He discouraged enlistments in the Union army.

He denounced the conscription act as unconstitutional.

He opposed every measure devised by the Government for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of our national integrity.

He opposed the extension of the elective franchise to the soldiers in the field.

He encouraged deserters and bounty jumpers to the great detriment of the Union cause and thereby aided the rebels, prolonged the war and increased our national debt.

He declared the war a failure and aided all the efforts of his party to make it so, in order to bring about an ignominious peace and the destruction of our national Union.

He opposed the establishment of our national currency.

He rejoiced over rebel victories and mourned over Union triumphs.

He with his whole party called Abraham Lincoln a "buffoon," "a tyrant" and a "usurper" and our gallant soldiers "Lincoln's hirelings," Lincoln pups," "blue bellied yankees" &c., &c.

He opposed and now opposes the disfranchisement of deserters and bounty jumpers.

He is an ardent advocate of Andrew Johnson's policy of making one rebel equal to two loyal men and placing rebels and traitors in authority over us as a reward of their treason and rebellion.

He opposes the Constitutional amendment that makes *white men equal* and places the national debt beyond the possibility of repudiation.

Such is but a partial review of the political record of Heister Clymer. Let all good citizens ponder well before they cast their votes for such a man and against the soldier statesman, the gallant General Geary.

"NATIVE MODESTY."

Mr. Shannon's Scare.

We received the following latter end of a letter written by Mr. Shannon to some good Republican, the other morning. We have no knowledge as to whom it was sent, but we are quite sure the portion of the letter received by us was written by Mr. Shannon. This letter runs thus:

"Inclosed find YOUR TICKETS WITH MY NAME and some pasters for you to use either if any. On business and personal relations I am going [to] throw off my *native modesty* and ask you to do me the favor of VOTING FOR ME. Of course this is in strict confidence. Respectfully,

O. E. SHANNON.

Who ever dreamed that Mr. Shannon had any modesty! This is about the hundredth letter of the kind that we have heard of. Mr. Shannon asks everybody to vote for him, but we have every confidence that our people will laugh him to *scorn* as he laughed the Union cause to scorn during the rebellion. If he is voted. Mark this. We say to you emphatically cast no complimentary votes for individual friends, for this is not a contest over men. Every man on the Union Republican ticket is competent and able to discharge the duties of the office for which he is a candidate, and by his triumphant election we will best show our earnestness and sincerity for the overwhelming success of the Union cause.

A GREAT JOKER!

Mr. Shannon Laughing his Ugly Record Away!

Mr. Shannon, in his peregrinations about the county, has hit upon, what he thinks to be, the happy expedient of laughing away his record. He rises before an audience with all the assurance of a polished demagogue, descants upon the merits of the "Nigger," speaks in glowing terms of his election, (in a horn) and then with a flourish proclaims his opponents to be disunionists, and to prove it, he seizes a poster circulated by the Republicans, containing extracts from the record of Col. J. W. Tate, B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon, himself, reads his own assertions made in 1861, and endeavors to palm them off as the sentiments of the editors of this paper. This Mr. Shannon considers a huge joke, and a very pleasant way of getting out of an unpleasant difficulty. We know one instance in which the joke didn't take. If Mr. Shannon can gull the people in this way, we are very much mistaken. The 9th of October will satisfy him of that fact.

SUPPRESSING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The Copperheads held a meeting at Rainsburg on the 1st inst., in which their old hatred of the Stars and Stripes, was conspicuously displayed. A National flag with the name of Gen. Geary inscribed was found suspended across the street from the house of a good Union citizen. If some treasonable device had polluted its folds it might have been tolerated, but because the name of one of Pennsylvania's bravest and most distinguished soldiers, was inscribed thereon, it was not to be endured. A committee therefore, waited upon the gentleman from whose premises it was suspended and by threats of personal violence compelled him to take it down. Soldiers what think you of such proceedings? The party that defiantly display rebel flags in Maryland cannot tolerate the Stars and Stripes in Pennsylvania.

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART TRULY A JEWEL!"

WHO GO FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE?

The Copperehads have only one inexhaustible hobby, a very old one, which they have almost ridden to death a dozen of times, that of "Nigger!" "Nigger Equality!" and "Nigger Suffrage!" and which they fain would make their ignorant adherents believe is always in issue. However they are not over remarkable for consistency. They howl piteously against all the above clap-trap and support Col. John H. Filler for the Legislature, the embodiment of all these dogmas. Republicans are importuned to join the Copperheads, because they are down on the Nigger, but they must not fail, when they do go over to vote for Col. Filler, who a short time ago was the most Radical of Radicals.

HOW COPPERHEADS TREAT SOLDIERS!

A ONE-LEGGED SOLDIER BADLY BEATEN!

Young Ladies Insulted and Injured!

At a meeting of the terrified at Centerville on last Saturday, several who train in that crowd, filled with liquid strichnine, fell upon Capt. W. Hafer, a one-legged soldier and beat him badly. Shame! Shame! On Sunday night following, some fifteen or twenty of the same party attacked Mr. Doremer and Mr. Brunner, two gallant young soldiers on their way from church, in company with two young ladies, the daughters of Levi Hardinger, and treated them outrageously. In the melee which ensued, one of the young ladies was struck by one of the wretches, knocked down and badly hurt. Both the young ladies were more or less hurt, one of them fainted away from the effects of the injuries received, and alarmed her friends very much. The gentlemen were obliged to seek shelter in the woods. These soldiers were all thus brutally attacked because they have the manliness to stand up for the same principles at home that they contended for in the field. Soldiers, can you vote for such a party?

ESTIMATED VOTE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

Gen. Geary's Majority 148!

Below will be found a careful canvass of the vote of Bedford county, as returned to the County Committee, which will give Gen. Geary and the Republican county ticket a very handsome majority. These figures are reasonable and will be made in every district, if our friends do their whole duty. Make it a point, friends, to bring our majority up to the figures below indicated and the Copperhead majority down correspondingly. We have a clear thing of it ahead of us.

DISTRICTS.	GEARY'S Majority.	CLYMER'S Majority.
Bedford borough	5	
Bedford township		90
Bloody Run borough	50	
Broad Top township	95	
Cumberland Valley		95
Colerain		52
Coaldale borough	16	
Harrison township	10	
Hopewell	70	
Juniata		120
Londonderry		15
Liberty		5
Monroe	66	
Napier		30
Providence East	125	
Providence West	80	
Southampton		125
St. Clair	10	
Snake Spring		5
Schellsburg borough		17
Union	40	
Woodberry Middle	100	
Woodberry South	36	
	703	554
	554	
Geary's majority	148	

NO TRADING OFF!

are traded off. The Copperheads have given up Clymer, Sharpe, Meyers, Filler, and Findley two weeks ago, and will endeavor to trade off some of this dead timber to secure the election of some of their county ticket. Mr. Shannon, it is presumed, will be guilty of this little business. He is bound to be beaten from *one* to *two hundred* in the county beyond a peradventure, if Republicans will only follow their political convictions and recollect that he is now running as a politician, who during the war was as disloyal as he could safely be.

ANOTHER GRAND SKEEDADDLE!

THE LAST SWINDLE!

The Copperheads frightened to death at the prospect of defeat, have resorted to the swindle of transferring all the deserters from Republican districts to Copperhead districts. We have the names of a number that have skeedaddled from one district to the other. Republicans, watch all new-comers, challenge them and make them swear that they did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting. If they did, the Board is liable to prosecution for receiving them!

READ THE ADDRESS OF H. GEIGER IN ANOTHER COLUMN!

This article was written a year ago, but the reasons which prompted it are fully as potent now as they were then. We ask every member of the Dunkard, Menonite and other non-resistent churches in this county to give it a careful perusal. Doctor Geiger is known to all as an earnest and sincere man, one who loves his country and despises treason. There are but few non-resistents in this county that do not enjoy his personal acquaintance and all know him to be a Christian and a patriot. Read his address and then go to the polls and vote.

ST. CLAIR AND THE WOODBERRIES IN A BLAZE.

These districts are determined to come to time. A week or two ago we had some fear but now we are satisfied that our friends are down to it, and old St. Clair will be redeemed with a handsome majority, and we would not be surprised if the Woodberries would do what they did in 1860, cross the mountain with 150 majority for Geary and the whole Republican ticket. Stick to it until the close of the polls on Tuesday next.

WATCH THE DESERTERS!

When a deserter, skeedaddler, or bounty jumper presents himself at the polls, challenge his vote and ask him the question whether he is not a deserter; if he will not swear that he is not, or will not present a discharge from the army or other good and sufficient evidence to the Board it is bound to reject him under the law. Watch the deserters!

NEGRO SUFFRAGE!

The last *Gazette*, as it has done for several previous campaigns, says that Negro Suffrage is the issue. Now we propose this, if the Republicans are successful, on next Tuesday, will the *Gazette* accept the triumph, as the triumph of Negro Suffrage? If it does, we hope it will have the manliness to say nothing on the subject in the campaign of 1867.

☞ Read the Soldiers' platform in another column.

TO NON-RESISTANTS.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The importance of the issues involved in the approaching election is the only reason which induces us to address the present appeal to our fellow-citizens who believe and practice the doctrine of non-resistance. While it is generally believed that a large number will absent themselves from the polls, it is at the same time well known that their sympathies are with us. In their private relations, by their example and precepts, they strongly inculcate the principles of honesty, industry, economy and general good order; governed by these principles they necessarily *wish* that our rulers should be men of a similar character. But wishing is not sufficient. If good wishes could have been effective, the past four years of fearful bloodshed, with all its attendant evils, would have been avoided; we *must work*. In the ordinary pursuits of life, we not only *wish* to have good mechanics to do our work, and good hands to labor on our farms, but we *make an effort* to secure them. We do not always succeed, but our failure does not discourage us, we try again. Because bad men often get into office is no reason why we should not try to put good men in their places; and we firmly believe, if that large and influential class of our citizens (who do not vote on account of conscientious scruples) would lend their assistance, that a much greater number of honest men would be elected. No one will deny that civil government is of Divine origin. The Scriptures teach this doctrine most fully. The entire history of the Jewish dispensation is an illustration of this fact. Under the new dispensation we are brought to submit ourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. We are told that our rulers are a terror to evil doers, and a power to them that do well. We are also commanded to pray for those in authority. These truths being self-evident, how important it is that we should have good rulers, who would make good ordinances for us to obey; and how can we have good rulers if we allow wicked men only to elect them? Will they not select men after their own hearts? Does not like beget like, both temporal and spiritual? God could, if in his wisdom he saw fit, bless us with good rulers, as he did the people in the days of Israel, but he does not work so now.

He could feed us with manna, as he did our fathers in the wilderness, and could make grain grow without our tilling the soil. But he does not will it so. He works in his spiritual kingdom by His own sovereign power, but in His temporal kingdom he expects us, nay he commands us to effect human ends by human means. If we want just rulers who will protect us in our rights, diminish the burdens of government, afford to us the rights of conscience, and enhance the general well being of society, we ourselves must select the men who shall be placed in authority; we cannot expect to grow grain in our streets; we cannot expect to get good servants unless we look for them. We cannot and should not expect to find where we do not seek, nor reap where we [illegible]. We do not wish to obtrude our opinions upon you, but we make this appeal to you in all sincerity and earnestness. We know there are many honest Democrats among the masses, but at the same time we beg leave to remind you, that the late fearful and bloody war was the work of Democratic leaders, was prolonged by the so-called Democratic sympathy, and in too many instances received the direct as well as indirect support of Democratic politicians. Should such men be again placed in power, what can we expect from them? They are not changed. They do not acknowledge their former wickedness, nor say that they have repented, much less do they bring forth fruits meet for repentance. We do not wish to encourage any feeling of vindictiveness against those who have brought the terrible suffering upon our country through which we have passed, we entertain towards them only feelings of deep pity for their past errors, but as long as they show no evidence of contrition we feel that the best interests of the country demand that we should not place them in positions where they can do further mischief. In this we hope to have your assistance at the ballot box. THE DANGER IS NOT YET OVER; WE HAVE MANY TROUBLES TO OVERCOME BEFORE PEACE AND HARMONY ARE RESTORED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF OUR ONCE HAPPY COUNTRY. FIVE YEARS AGO, FEW OF US DREAMED OF WAR; THERE WERE FEW OR NO SOLDIERS TO PROSECUTE A WAR. WICKED POLITICIANS MADE THE WAR, AND THE WAR BROUGHT FORTH THE SOLDIERS, AND THE SOLDIERS FOUGHT THE BATTLES, BUT IF OUR OFFICES HAD NOT BEEN FILLED WITH UNSCRUPULOUS POLITICIANS THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO BATTEES FOR THEM TO FIGHT. UPON YOU, AND UPON US AN IMPORTANT DUTY RESTS: WE CAN PREVENT FURTHER TROUBLE. LET US BE WISE IN TIME. LET US KEEP BAD MEN OUT OF OFFICE, AND PUT GOOD ONES IN; AND OUR INDIVIDUAL PEACE, THE GENERAL WELL BEING OF SOCIETY, AND THE FUTURE PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY WILL BE JUST AS CERTAIN AS IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE LORD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

I have given the views contained in the above a careful consideration. I KNOW, FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE, THAT THEY MEET WITH THE CORDIAL APPROVAL OF MANY OF THE ELDERS AND BISHOPS OF THE DUNKARD, MENNONITE AND OTHER NON RESISTANT CHURCHES. I NEED SCARCELY SAY THAT I FULLY ENDORSE THEM, AND HOPE THAT OUR FRIENDS WILL FEEL THEMSELVES FREE TO GIVE THEM AN EARNEST SUPPORT.

H. GEIGER.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 2d*, 1865.

☞ We have received several communications in regard to our county politics, which, owing to their length, we are compelled to crowd out to get in more valuable matter.

WILKES BOOTH A HERO AND PATRIOT.

His Assassination of Abraham Lincoln "a virtuous, generous and heroic act."

We ask the attention of the people to the following article taken from the "Editor's Table" of "The Old Guard a monthly magazine edited by C. Chauncy Burr." This periodical is a Democratic magazine and several copies of it are taken in Bedford by prominent copperheads. The article to which we refer is in the October number and reads thus:

"Because a western editor speaks of "Wilkes Booth as a 'hero and patriot' a Republican editor flies into horrors of horrors "and declares that never before since the "history of man was a wretch found to "praise an assassin. Read, O, stupid! the "instructions of Jehovah to His people in "the Old Testament and learn how tyrants "were to be treated. How many years has "the name of Brutus been synonymous with "patriotism and virtue? When Henry IV "was assassinated one of the first men of "France wrote an apology for John Chatel, "the assassin, in which he said: "This parricide is a virtuous, generous and heroic "act, comparable to the greatest, either in "profane or sacred history and none but an "atheist will doubt it." Among many ancient nations those who dispatched usurpers and tyrants were worshipped as Gods. "Others had a law that whosoever killed a "bad King should be King himself."

In the same number of this delectable "first class Democratic magazine" Stanton is spoken of as a *wretch* and there is a poetical article headed "a tribute to the beast" meaning General Butler. The whole work is the most villainous publication with which we have ever met and yet it is subscribed for and read by men in our town who claim to be decent citizens. We would suggest to the editor that he ought to employ Col. Tate as an assistant editor. It would give the Colonel an appropriate field to elaborate his opinions about America's Booth to whom in his speech before the Democratic meeting he said a monument would be raised higher than the one erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

THE BOUNTY LIE.

We have received from several of our soldier readers requests to refute the contemptible falsehood uttered by ANDREW JOHNSON and re-echoed by his followers, to the effect that Congress had voted twice as much bounty to negro soldiers as to white.

The following extract from the New York *Tribune* refers to this subject:

The World says:

Some of our Radical friends don't seem to relish this little item of ours, but we publish it again in hopes it may yet do them good. Congress has appropriated pay for two years' service as follows:

For each negro soldier	$100
For each white soldier	50
For each member of Congress	4000

Let us breifly expose the ineffable silliness of this impudent lie. Congress enacted that *every* Union soldier in our war who has been honorably discharged after *three* years' faithful service should receive an extra bounty of $100, while those likewise discharged after *two* years' service should receive but $50. Now, the enlisting of blacks to put down the rebellion was not fairly begun till 1863, and assumed much larger proportions in 1864; while the fighting ended in April, 1865. Of course, most of the blacks served less than two years, and so were entitled to no extra bounty; while scarcely a handful of them served *three* years, so as to entitle them to $100. On the other hand, there are many tens of thousands of whites who served through three years or over, and another large number who served over two years. Why utter falsehoods which every one who reads or reflects must *know* to be such?

The above is clear enough, but to leave no room for doubt let us bring it to light in every detail:

Soldiers of 1861 (when all were white) received no bounty at first, but in 1864 they were asked to re-enlist, and received—

First, $100 bounty (by subsequent enactment) for their three years' service.

Second. For their additional service they received $300, bounty and from cities, States, counties and boroughs, sums rang from $300 to $1,000, as an extra *douceur*. These men served until the end of the rebellion.

Soldiers from 1862 received $100 bounty from the Government, and, in few cases, bounty from home.

Soldiers of 1863, white and black, received $100 bounty from the Government, and additional bounties; and

Soldiers of 1864 received $300 bounty from the Government, and additional bounties.

Some black soldiers received no bounty whatever, particularly those who had been slaves. The law is to correct the neglect of the Government and to equalize the status of the soldiers of 1862 and 1863, and the blacks who received no bounty. Their right to such bounty must be shown by their discharge papers.

Infamous and contemptible as the mixture of brazen falsehood and shabby quibble has been with which the Copperheads have set forth the bounty law, it is still their strongest card. Let all our readers do their best to refute it.—*Phila. Press.*

TEXAS.

A Portion of the State Rebellious

United States Troops Defied and the People in Arms.

GEN. SHERIDAN GONE TO THE SCENE OF DIFFICULTY.

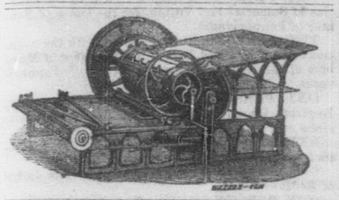
WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

Your special New Orleans correspondent sends the following dispatch to this bureau:

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 24th 1866.

The Tyler (Texas) *Reporter* of the 12th inst., says that a detachment of United States troops, under command of Capt. Tupper were fired into by an Arkansian who was not aware that the war was over. Official information received from Benham, Texas, shows that place to be in a state of insurrection. The citizens are all armed and patrol the streets to prevent the soldiers from coming into town. The Mayor or Sheriff is reported to have telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the State, to know how many men he could furnish to drive the Yankees off. A reply is said to have been received, offering 500 well-armed men, and more if necessary. The officer in command of the detachment of United States troops numbering abobt 60 men, has intrenched and othewise fortified his position. After receiving a large supply of ammunition from Galveston, he expressed confidence in being ablo to withstand an attack. Gen. Sheridan left for the scene of action this morning.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1866.

OUR MEETINGS.

We would most willingly publish the proceedings of all the meetings which we have held in the county, but the names of the officers have not been furnished us, and we are, therefore, unable to do all the justice which we desire. We hope this will be accepted as an apology for not publishing the proceedings of all the meetings held up to this date.

The thanks of the Republicans are eminently due Adj. J. H, Longenecker, John T. Keagy, Esq., M. A. Points, Esq., Jon. B. Cessna, Esq., Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Hon. John Cessna and others for their services during the campaign.

RAINSBURG.

COLERAIN MOVING.

A large and spirited meeting of the Union men of Colerain township, was held at Rainsburg, on Tuesday evening last. The citizens came out in great numbers to hear the issues of the day discussed by John T. Keagy, M. A. Points, Esq's., Hon. John Cessna, and D. S. Elliot, Esq., of Bedford. Mr. Elliot, was a gallant soldier in the 76th (Zouaves) Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served his country long and faithfully. He made a very neat and sensible speech. The Union Republican Brass Band was on hand and discoursed the best music which we have listened to during the campaign. The students of the old "Alleghany" turned out *en masse*, and evinced an intelligent appreciation of the speaking. The following were the officers of the meeting: President, Col. Lewis A. May; Vice Presidents, Anthony Smith, (who never before voted the Republican ticket, but has been an ardent Democrat,) Wm. R. Vaughn, Josiah Ott, E. J. Diehl, John Hafer, Col. Alex. Compher and Reuben Stone. Secretaries; S. M. Overocker and Henry Strasbaugh.

Colerain will give an increased Republican vote this election.

A GRAND MASS MEETING.

The Upper End Right Side Up!

On last Saturday the sturdy yeomanry of the West End of this county turned out in vast numbers at Schellsburg, to hear the issues discussed which are involved in the present canvass. The meeting was one of the most spirited that we have witnessed for years. The following persons were chosen officers of the meeting:

President, Capt. G. S. Mullin; Vice Presidents: John W. Hull, Esq., Reuben R. Colvin, Wm. Kirk, Joseph Dull, Martin Riley, Peter R. Hillegas. Esq., Allen Cobler, Capt. John S. Stuckey, James L. Norton, Jacob Barndollar, George W. Williams, Solomon Suters, Jeremiah Gordon Joseph L. Brown, David Darr, Thomas Hoover. Secretaries; Wm. A. B. Clark, Esq., J. W. Nipple, H. Clay Stuckey, Edmond Garlinger, Lt. John Ealy, C. Gollipher, Daniel Bosh.

The meeting was addressed by Adj. J. H. Longenecker, M. A. Points, Esq., Hon. John Cessna, and Wm. Hall, Esq. The speeches were fine specimens of oratory, sound logic and wit. During Mr. Hall's speech a most laughable object was introduced, in the shape of a small white Mule, with leathern goggles; on one side was painted in large black letters "Moses swinging around the circle," while on the opposite side "My Policy" was written in equally bold characters. The meeting was kept up until late in the evening when it adjourned to meet at the polls on next Tuesday.

PATTONSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Outpouring of the People.—Their Numbers and who they were.—&c. &c.

Pattonsville, Sept. 29, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:—The long talked of, long advertised and long looked for demonstration of the Democracy took place this evening at the public house of Mr. J. Ritchey.

The evening was rather cloudy and damp, yet it had no effect on the unterrified. They came in great numbers until after dark, when it was discovered that there were at least TWELVE persons present, *seven* Democrats and *five* black Republicans. It was supposed that we would have a *gala* time—but lo, when we looked around we had no speakers. The question was then asked amongst the unterrified, what will we do? It was finally decided to go home, which was very reluctantly done by *all*.

The Democrats were expecting a rich treat of Negro Suffrage and equal rights, sufficient indeed to change the opinion of the five Republicans.

The democracy hereabouts are very much alarmed. They think they see some very large specimens of the negro race stepping up to the polls with them; and this would not be so bad, but they have been assured by their speakers, at a *former* meeting, that the negroes would all vote the d—d Rupublican ticket. There is where the shoe pinches.

They also behold the negroes come right into their families, and even marrying their daughters, which they say cannot be avoided owing to the civil rights bill. Their cry of Nigger, Nigger, for the last ten years, and their yearly assurance that Negro Suffrage is the issue, has not had a very good effect on some of their followers, as they are beat yearly and negroes still don't vote. The people in this section cannot be duped, and after the 9th of October you will find that we are all alive and kicking. There is not a Union man in this township, but what would sooner see loyal black men vote, than traitors whose hands are yet unwashed of the blood of our fathers and brothers.

The people have sworn that loyal men *must* rule, and treason be punished.

Can you tell us where the many Democratic speakers were, the night of the long-to-be-remembered meeting of the unterrified Democracy of South Woodberry?

M.

THE NEW MODE OF VOTING.

VOTERS MUST BE CAREFUL!

The Legislature at its late session changed the entire mode of voting in this county. Heretofore all the party nominees of any one party were voted for on a single slip of paper by special act of Assembly; by the late act the ticket must be voted in three separate slips, headed respectively State, County, and Judiciary, thus:

STATE.

Governor,
John W. Geary.

COUNTY.

Congress,
William H. Koontz.
Senator,
Alexander Stutzman.
Assembly,
John Weller,
John T. Richards.
Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, &c.
John W. Lingenfelter.
Sheriff,
Nathan C. Evans.
Commissioner,
Samuel Shaffer.
Poor Director,
Henry H. Fisher.
Auditor,
James R. O'Neal.

JUDICIARY.

Associate Judge,
Adam Weaverling.

These must be carefully cut apart and be voted in such a manner that the inspectors can put them in their respective boxes at sight, as each division must have its particular box. When the board comes to count out, it will count out the division headed *State*, which can be done in a few minutes, and the news can be despatched to headquarters at once, as the vote for Governor will be the test vote. Voters will be very careful to see that their ballots are composed of the entire ticket, STATE, COUNTY and JUDICIARY.

MEYERS VOTED TO GIVE THE SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE CAMP!

The last *Gazette* speaking of its editor, says: "You know that he voted for the Amendment to give the soldiers the right to vote in the camp." WE KNOW NO SUCH THING, AND WE DARE YOU TO PRODUCE AN AFFIDAVIT, SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED, SETTING FORTH THAT YOU VOTED AT THE POLLS IN BEDFORD TO GIVE THE SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE. We know that you voted in the Legislature to submit the amendment to the people, *but did you vote at the polls for its adoption?* In the Legislature you couldn't avoid the record, *but at the polls you could stab the soldier without him knowing who did it, and you* DID IT. And not only this, *YOU WOULD NOT ALLOW DEMOCRATS WHO DESIRED TO INDUCE MEN TO VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE IN ITS BEHALF, AND COMPELLED THEM TO DESIST BY THREATS.* Nor is this all, *YOU PRINTED EVERY TICKET IN OPPOSITION TO THE AMENDMENT WHICH WAS PRINTED IN THE COUNTY AND NOT ONE IN FAVOR OF IT.* If you will agree to successfully controvert the above statements we are satisfied all the oldiers shall vote for you.

The Engineers to be Voted!

We learn that an engineer corps, now in Somerset county, has been assessed in no less than three townships in this county—Londonderry, Juniata and Haraison for the purpose of voting the Copperhead ticket. *They must be in the district at least ten days before the election in pursuit of their lawful calling.* They have no right to vote.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.

Let every voter be brought out to the election on next Tuesday. One vote may change the result. If every Republican vote is out in the county, we will carry the county by several hundred majority. See that every voter is out.

The Sure Result of the Triumph of My Policy.

BONDHOLDERS READ!

The following correspondence between a very respectable citizen and banker of Lancaster city and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, will be read with interest by every man who owns a dollar of National securities or who has any regard for the National credit. Mr. Stevens' letter is full of vital interest. It carries the truth at once to the reader's heart, and admits of no comment:

Lancaster, Sept. 18, 1866.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—Dear Sir:—As the question has frequently been asked of me what effect the success of the President's Policy of reconstruction would have upon our National securities, I would like to have your views upon the subject, if it would not be trespassing too much upon your time.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN GEIGER.

September 21, 1866.

John Geiger, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry, "what effect the success of the President's views will have on the National securities," I am of opinion that its effect would be very injurious.

The President contends that the body of men acting as a Congress, has no constitutional powers, and can do no valid acts in the absence of the excluded States. The Congresses that authorized the war debt and laid the internal duties to pay it, were composed of precisely the same number of Representatives, from the same States as the present. IF IT SHOULD BE DECIDED THAT THOSE CONGRESSES HAD NO CONSTITUTIONAL EXISTENCE THEN THE 5-20s, 10-40s, 7-30s, AND THE LEGAL TENDER GREENBACKS WILL HAVE BEEN ISSUED WITHOUT AUTHORITY, AND WILL BE WORTHLESS.

Whether they would ever be redeemed would depend on what the President would consider a constitutional Congress, after the admission of the rebel representatives, when the condition of the debts of both belligerents would be considered. Yours, truly.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE GREAT ISSUE!

Whoever favors the President's policy, wishes to strip the loyal North of twenty-five members of Congress, to which it is fairly entitled, and he wishes to give twenty-five members to the disloyal South, which that section has no equitable title to.

The figures will stand thus, omitting fractional representatives:

Present Northern representation	148
Present Southern representation on three-fifths basis	85
If the amendment be not adopted the result will be as follows:	
Northern representatives	138
Southern representatives	95
If the amendment be ratified the result will be as follows:	
Northern representatives	163
Southern representatives	70
At present the Northern majority is	63
If no change in the Constitution is made the Northern majority, after the next apportionment, will be	43
If the amendment be adopted, the Northern majority will be	93

So the question is whether the North is to have ninety-three, or forty-three, majority in the House of Representatives. If every voter has but one vote, ninety-three will be the majority. If the Southern voters are given two votes in consequence of their injustice to the negroes and their rebellion, the Northern majority will be but forty-three.

Here, then, is the issue between the President and Congress. The President wishes to reduce the Northern majority in Congress from ninety-three to forty-three, by giving two votes to every Mississippian and Louisianian, and three votes to every South Carolinian.

If the amendment be not adopted, all the larger Northern States will lose two members of Congress, and some of them will lose three. This is what the President's "policy" means. The issue is before the people.

CAUTION TO ELECTION BOARDS!

Copperheads to vote on First Papers!

The various election Boards of this county are cautioned against taking the votes of Foreigners on first papers. The Copperheads will try this dodge in many of the districts. The first paper is a mere declaration of intentions to become a citizen and does not entitle the holder to a vote. The second and last paper must contain this clause, "THEREUPON THE COURT ADMITTED THE SAID (giving his name) TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES." If the paper does not contain this, the holder is not entitled to a vote. He must be declared a citizen under the act of Congress by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

THE SOLDIERS' PLATFORM.

WHAT THE "BOYS IN BLUE" THINK OF "MY POLICY."

The largest convention of Soldiers and Sailors ever assembled on this continent met in Pittsburgh, on the 27th ult. At the close of their deliberations after a careful consideration of the state of the country the following patriotic platform was unanimously adopted:

By the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States in convention assembled, be it

1. *Resolved*, That the action of the present Congress in passing the pending Constitutional Amendment is wise prudent and just.

It clearly defines American citizenship and guarantees all his rights to every citizen.

It places on a just and equal basis the right of representation, making the vote of a man in one State equally potent with the vote of another man in any State.

It righteously excludes from places of honor and trust the chief conspirators and guiltiest rebels whose perjured crimes have drenched the land in fraternal blood.

It puts into the very frame of our government the involability of the national debt, and the nullity forever of all obligations contracted in support of the rebellion. [Applause]

2. *Resolved*, That it is unfortunate for the country that these propositions have not been received in the spirit of conciliation, clemency and fraternal feeling in which they were offered as they are the mildest terms ever granted to subdued rebels. [Applause]

3. *Resolved, That the President as an Executive officer, has no right to a policy as against the Legislative Department of the Government.* [Applause] *That his attempt to fasten his scheme of Reconstruction upon the country is as dangerous as it is unwise. His acts in sustaining it have retarded the restoration of peace and unity. They have converted conquered rebels into impudent claimants to rights which they have forfeited, and places which they have desecrated. If consummated, it would render the sacrifices of the nation useless, the loss of the lives of our buried comrades vain, and the war in which we have so gloriously triumphed what his present friends at Chicago, in 1864 declared to be a failure.* [Applause.]

4. *Resolved*, That the rights of the conquerer to legislate for the conquered has been recognized by the public law of all civilized nations. By the operation of that law, for the conservation of the good of the whole country; Congress has the undoubted right to establish measures for the conduct of the revolted States, and to all acts of legislation that are necessary for the complete restoration of the Union.

5. *Resolved That when the President claims that, by the aid of the Army and Navy, he might have made himself Dictator, he insulted every soldier and sailor in the Republic. He ought distinctly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to overthrow civil liberty or popular government.* [Applause.]

6. *Resolved*, That the neutrality laws should be so amended as to give the fullest liberty to the citizen consistent with the national faith. That the great Union Republican party is pledged to sustain liberty and equality of rights everywhere, and, therefore, we tender to all peoples struggling for freedom our sympathy and cordial co-operation. [Applause.]

7. *Resolved*, That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal soldier and sailor who served his country in suppressing the rebellion; and that, in their present dark hour of trial, when they are being persecuted by thousands, solely because they are now and have been true to the Government, we will not prove recreant to our obligation, but will stand by and protect, with our lives if necessary, those brave men who remain true to us when all around are false and faithless. [Applause.]

8. *Resolved*, That the public domain, as the common property of the nation, ought to be sacredly held devoted to the benefit of the nation's defenders: that Congress ought to legislate in regard to bounties and pensions with the most exact and impartial justice to all soldiers and sailors. [Applause.]

9. *Resolved* That in reorganizing the army justice, to the volunteer officers and soldiers demand that faithful and efficient service in the field ought to be held equivalent to an education at West Point. [Great applause.]

10. *Resolved*, That any officer, soldier or sailor, who left his flag to serve with our enemies, ought never to have place in the army or navy of the Union. [Applause.]

VOTE EARLY.

Republicans vote early, and then look after those who are not at the polls by ten o'clock. Send out wagons for all those who cannot come of themselves.

Democratic Record on the Nigger Question.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine! The Democratic Party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every colored person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic Party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic Party elected him Governor three times and he is still a leader of the Democratic Party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her constitution of 1796? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining about "negro suffrage" and negro equality? The Democratic Party.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

He Denies that Anybody has a Right to Commit Him to "My Policy."

From the New Albany (Ind.) Daily Commercial, September 24th.

Mr. Kerr, in his speech at Hardinsburg, startled his hearers by the assertion that General Grant was a firm supporter of President Johnson and "his policy." The sensation created by this extraordinary statement was considerably marred upon the proof being called for and produced in the form of a letter to Mr. Kerr from Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Hillyer, of New York city. General Gresham, not feeling completely satisfied with the proof adduced, wrote to General Grant concerning it, with the following result. It has been announced on several occasions that the citizens of New Albany would be favored with a speech from General Hillyer at some time before the ensuing election. Will General Hillyer come after this severe rebuke?

The correspondence referred to we give below:

Headq'rs. Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866.

Gen. W. Q. Gresham:

General: General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 10th and to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter sent by him this day to General Hillyer! You are at liberty to make what use you please of the enclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Adam Badeau,
Colonel and A. D. C.

Headquarters, Armies of the United States.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1866.

I see from the papers that you have been making a speech in which you pledged me to a political party. I am further in receipt of a letter from General Gresham, of Indiana, in which he says that his opponent for Congress had published an extract from a letter received from you, in which you pledged me to the support of President Johnson, and as opposed to the election of any candidate who does not support his policy. You, nor no man living, is authorized to speak for me in political matters, and I ask you to desist in future. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me.

Yours, etc., U. S. GRANT.

To Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Hillyer, New York City.

A true copy. Adam Badeau, A. D. C.

OUTRAGES.

Who fired on our Boys in Blue at York?
The Copperheads.

Who stoned the train running from Chambersburg to Greencastle, on the night of the Republican meeting at the former place?
The Copperheads.

Who hurled brick-bats at the Republican procession in Marietta, a few nights since?
The Copperheads.

Who stoned the procession of Boys in Blue at Tamaqua, last week?
The Copperheads.

Who assaulted and broke up a Union meeting at Mahanoy City on Wednesday night of last week?
The Copperheads.

Who threw stones and brick-bats at the Boys in Blue in Harrisburg, last Saturday evening?
The Copperheads.

Who say that a monument to the memory of J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of the lamented Lincoln, should be erected higher than one for Lincoln?
The Copperheads.

Let the people rebuke the miserable party that is guilty of such outrages.—*Miner's Journal.*

Dr. Douglas.—We observe that the Doctor has opened an office two doors west of the Bedford Hotel; where he promises to promptly attend to all calls extended to him. He served as Surgeon in the army four years during the war, and we are assured is a physician of skill and ability.

New Goods at Irvine's.—H. F. Irvine has just received a large and well assorted stock of new goods, and is prepared to offer to the public all articles in his line of business as cheap as the cheapest. Don't fail to call on him before purchasing elsewhere as he is determined to offer great bargains.

"A Village Campmeeting" will commence in the Methodist Church, in Bedford, on Friday evening, 12th inst., and continue during the ensuing week. Public services will be held three times a day, at the hours of 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. The meeting will be conducted under the charge of the Presiding Elder of the Juniata District. The services of several able ministers have been secured, and no doubt is entertained that the meeting will be one of interest and power. On Sabbath, of this occasion, a "Centenary Meeting" will be held at 3 o'clock P. M., at which several addresses will be delivered.

☞ All the necessary blanks for the collection of the bounty authorized by the late act of Congress have been procured by Durborrow & Lutz, and they are prepared to make all applications for bounties under the act.-tf.

[Advertisement.]

LINES

INSCRIBED TO "COL. JOS. W. TATE, ESQ., ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA."

Were you drunk, or were you crazy, or *both*, "Col. Tate,"
When you gave vent to those sentiments of hate
The other day?
Towards that revered Statesman, that patriot—sacred martyr—
Ah! most valiant (?) "Col." I fear you've "caught a tartar"
That surely will not pay!

But really "Col. Tate," I declare upon my eyes,
That your insane utterances nobody did surprise—
From one as *green as grass*.
Your long ears, "Attorney Tate," and moustache have always shown,
What a simple *Ass*-quire Tate, and idiot you have grown—
Most *emphatically an ass!*

Why "Col." *Ass*-quire Tate, God bless your narrow soul,
That "weenty, teenty, tiny thing" would pass a gimlet hole—
You didn't help your cause:
If you, "Col.", *Ass*-quire, Attorney Tate would had an ounce of brains,
You wouldn't thus exposed yourself, and taken so much pains,
To show how big a fool you was.

"Col. Jos. W. Tate, Esq., Attorney at Law"—a pretty man, forsooth!
To stand with brazen-*copper* face and eulogise Wilkes Booth.
Poor little *Ass*-quire Tate!
That you are more than Assinine no one can truly say,
Such being the case, we'd best conclude to let the *Ass*-quire bray,
No one regards *his* hate.

The eulogy pronounced by you, "Attorney," "Col. Tate,"
Upon assassin Booth has fully sealed your fate—
Your tribe you've outstripped far
In *meanness*, and *no* "monument" can we erect to thee,
But when you die, *Ass*-quire Tate, dragged out you're sure to be
As other asses are.

Ass-quire, "Attorney," "Col." Tate, pray do not show your face
In open day—do not pollute, pure Heaven's light disgrace,
But in secret wail your fate
In some sequestered spot, and there most piteous bray.
And, now, farewell! I'm done with you, but parting, I will say
"Good morning! *Ass*-quire Tate!"

***

MARRIED

On the 25th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, in this place, by Rev. A. R. Miller, JOSEPH ALLISON and MARY AMANDA HAMMER, both of Schellsburg, Pa.

On the 23d inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. DANIEL HIBNER, of Fulton co., to Miss HANNAH DORGEB, of Bedford co.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. CHALES HENDERSHOT to Miss MINNIE HIBNER, both of Fulton co.

DIED.

Sept. 18th, 1866, at her residence in Bedford, SUSAN DILL; aged 47 years, 6 months, 19 days.

This estimable lady had been for many years a member of the M. E. Church, during which time she was remarkable for her religious devotions. Although in humble circumstances, yet she was the friend alike of the rich and of the poor, and possessed the confidence and esteem of both. The children loved her. It was not unusual to see them throng around her on the street with the merry greeting of—"Aunt Susan!"

The closing scene was a remarkable one. Death had no terrors for the dying saint. Her countenance lighted up with the joys of a full salvation, as weeping friends gathered around to hear the last *"good by."* A solemn silence reigned throughout the room. It seemed as if bright angels had from glory come, to bear the happy spirit home. Pastor.

Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand.

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventative? There Is one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTIVE, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the New, is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite, and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that Nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of, this disease which is desolating Europe, is really bound hitherward, it behooves the *prudent to put on their armor*, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote.

sep7,1m

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

New Advertisements.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

THIS WAY.—The Books of J. HENRY HUTTON having been placed in my hands for collection, persons having accounts standing on said Books, will please call forthwith and settle, otherwise suits will be brought.

M. NICODEMUS.
Bedford, Sept. 28, 1866:3t

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

The heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, dec'd. viz: Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in Iowa; Charles S. Bennett; George S. Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Jemima, Mazey, Rebecca Ann, and Atsey Leazure, children of Barbara Leazure, dec'd; Artemas S. Bennet, and Tacey Bennett, are hereby notified, that, by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford co., I will proceed to execute said writ by holding an inquisition on the real estate of said dec'd at his late residence in Southampton township, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, next, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 1st, 1866.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JACOB YONT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOHN YONT,
sep.28 Administrator.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Cumberland Valley, (Centreville,) Saturday, Oct. 6.
East Providence, (Householder's), Saturday Oct. 13.
Colerain, (Brick Church) Saturday, Oct. 20.
Bedford Borough and Bedford township, (Bedford) Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 22 and 23.
Harrison (Buffalo Mills) Wednesday, Oct. 24.
Londonderry (Bridgeport) Thursday, Oct. 25.
Juniatta (Buena Vista) Friday, Oct. 26.
Schellsburg and Napier (Schellsburg) Saturday Oct. 27.
Snake Spring (Hartley's) Monday, Oct. 29.
Monroe (Fletcher's) Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Bloody Run and West Providence (Bloody Run) Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Hopewell (Dasher's) Thursday, Nov. 1.
Broad Top (Hopewell) Friday, Nov. 2.
Liberty (Stonerstown,) Saturday, Nov. 3.
Middle Woodberry (Woodberry) Monday, Nov. 4.
South Woodberry (Enterprise) Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Union (Moses') Wednesday, Nov. 6.
St. Clair (Eight Square) Thursday, Nov. 7.
Examinations to begin at 9 o'clock.
Applicants for examination must be present at that time. H. W. FISHER,
Sept. 28. County Sup't.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the **2d day of October.**

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then *a Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.

J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.
Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21. 1866.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Guardian of the minor child of Isaiah Blackburn, dec'd, will sell on the premises, in St. Clair township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER next,

A LOT OF GROUND,

containing three and a half acres; adjoining lands of Uriah Blackburn, Widow Griffith and Henry Shrader. The improvements are a one and a half story plank dwelling house and a two story frame building, used for a store house and tinner shop. Both houses are new and well built.

The ground is nearly all cleared and in cultivation, and the location is a first rate one for a country store.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the property for the use of the widow, one half of the balance in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year without interest.

Sale to commence at I o'clock

AZARIAH BLACKBURN,
sep21 4t Guardian.

A SPLENDID LITTLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the farm upon which John Cook resides, in West Providence township, containing 122 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, log barn, blacksmith shop and other necessary outbuildings, water, fruit, &c. This farm lies on the river bottom and is certainly one of the finest opportunities to possess a neat home offered to the public for some time. For terms apply to JOHN COOK, on the premises, or

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
sep28:tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below.

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. Wm. HARTLEY.
July 13.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * ½ The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—

108. MASONIC BLOCK, 108.

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

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628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS &
TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK
and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets,
and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress
Goods, Poplins.
Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3:1y

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

OYES! O YES!

The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.

GEORGE W. FIGARD.

Aug. 3, 1866:3m

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imgine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of september, 1866.

aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

Aug31:3t JOHN M. SMITH.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK ,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

HORSE DEAERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORS AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

WAGONS.—Two new two-horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.

Aug3:tf. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. P. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADH AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,651yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
feb2:1y

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

---

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as:

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Markleburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Markleburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

jun6 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

A **TELLING FACT.**

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pezancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 246 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.

For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (9th day) of October, 1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Keam, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of